

But many more items come into the general repository than are needed for such distribution. Under applicable law, the Service has to retain some of these items that aren't distributed. But others can be sold—and that's where this bill comes in.

Under current law, proceeds from sales of these unneeded items can be used for rewards and for some storage costs, but can't be used to defray the costs of the sales themselves. This bill would change this so that the Service could use the money from the sales to pay for the appraisals, auction expenses, and other costs of those sales, as well as for processing and shipping of items and for any steps needed to clear title to them.

It's estimated that in the first year after enactment, the bill will generate about a million dollars in additional funding for the Service. That will help make these programs more self-supporting, cutting red tape and making it easier for the Service to carry out these important activities.

The bill would not authorize sales of any items that can't be sold now, and it would not change any of the other rules regarding protection or management of fish or wildlife.

I think it's good sense as well as good government. I'm glad that the Senate has now passed this companion measure, and I urge the House to concur and clear the bill for signing into law.

Finally, let me remind my friend from California that this bill really originated on this side of the aisle. Equitable treatment of minority legislation on the suspension calendar is an objective I share. However, this bill is bipartisanship—and it should pass.

#### INTERNATIONAL CHILD LABOR RELIEF ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 8, 1998*

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in support of the International Child Labor Relief Act today.

This bill authorizes the payment of \$30 million for FY 1999, 2000 and 2001 for the U.S. Labor Department, to be used as the U.S. contribution to the International Labor Organization for the activities of the International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor.

According to UNICEF statistics, between 200,000 and 250,000 child laborers exist worldwide, 95% of whom are in underdeveloped countries. The total includes children working on family farms and other argibusinesses, in factories and perhaps most tragically in the sex industries.

Countries including India, Nepal, Pakistan, parts of Central American and Burma many young girls and young women are forced into prostitution. In Sudan and Mauritania, thousands of ethnic minority children have been kidnapped and sold into slavery. We are all aware of the problems worldwide of child labor and child abuse.

Last year, I supported Representative LANTOS' legislation, H.R. 1870, The Young American Worker's Bill of Rights, in order to set minimum standards for protecting children in the workplace. I urge my colleagues to sup-

port this legislation. We must do whatever we can to keep children safe.

#### TRIBUTE TO ALLSTATE HISPANIC MARKETING TEAM

**HON. BRAD SHERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 10, 1998*

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to pay tribute to the Allstate Hispanic Marketing Team and Advertising and Brand Development Group for their vision and commitment to better serve the needs of Latino community.

President Kennedy once said, "For those to whom much is given, much is required." This recognition is to honor the individuals who have exemplified such leadership, volunteerism, and dedication. Committed to their industry leadership stance, these Allstate leaders have activity engaged in building relationships with organizations in meaningful ways to develop solutions that make a positive difference for individuals and communities.

Pioneering programs that range from the development of the "En Buenas Manos" (Good Hands) Award which commemorates individuals who volunteer their time and energy to improve the quality of life in the Latino community, to the sponsorship of national events such as the National Council of La Raza Conference (NCLR), and the Olmos Latino Book and Family Festival is what sets Allstate apart.

The list of cultural and civic Hispanic events in which Allstate and its vast network of agents participate as individuals and as a company is long, and includes festivals, parades, conferences, and other national and local events of special interest.

In addition to its commitment to providing its customers with the highest levels of service, Allstate, through its Hispanic Marketing Team and Advertising and Brand Development Group, has forged relationships and spearheaded programs that deal with issues such as housing and community development, education, employment and job training, immigration, health and safety, and leadership.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in paying tribute to the Allstate Hispanic Marketing Team and the Advertising and Brand Developing Group. They have shown unwavering commitment to the community and deserve our recognition and praise. "Con Allstate . . . Usted Está En Buenas Manos."

#### THE DIGITAL DATA SERVICES ACT OF 1998

**HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN**

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 10, 1998*

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to assure that a duly licensed low powered television station may utilize its authorized spectrum to offer to the public digital-based interactive broadcast services, and wireless Internet access, one or two way, portable or fixed, or connection to the Internet

via the Interactive Video and Data Service (IVDS).

The Federal Communications Commission demonstrated sound judgment in granting limited "experimental authority" to such stations to develop alternative approaches for offering to the general public digital data services, including wireless Internet access at reasonable prices, and I want to make their authority permanent.

In its short period of existence, the Internet has grown to become an important medium for the conduct of commerce, the education of our children, and the maintenance of the informed and enlightened electorate necessary to a free society. Given its status in the United States as a substantial educational, promotional, commercial and distribution channel, the Internet is one of the engines which is driving the United States economy to record levels of productivity and employment.

One of the shortcomings of the technology is that it is wire bound. Through the efforts of the Federal Communications Commission and private entrepreneurs, however, that shortcoming is being ameliorated. There are currently a number of low-power television stations in the United States which have obtained experimental authority to provide Internet service because this service is an innovative use of the spectrum which will benefit the public.

It is the policy of the United States, as evidenced by the provisions of Sections 7, 10, 11, and 273 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to remove barriers to entry and to foster innovation in the telecommunications marketplace. The legislation I am introducing today is designed to ensure that these low power stations offering Internet service may continue to provide the public with high speed wireless Internet access.

Recent history of telecommunications aptly illustrates the demand and utility of wireless access. Wireless telecommunications has been a substantial enhancement to the United States economy. Wireless Internet access promises even greater but similar economic benefits. Use of low-power television stations for wireless Internet access would facilitate the provision of the Internet to schools and public libraries without the necessity for expensive rewiring of those facilities. For these reasons, there is substantial public interest benefit in encouraging the provision of wireless Internet access.

I anticipate that the subcommittee on telecommunications will take this matter up early next year. I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this effort.

#### ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

**HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 9, 1998*

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that yesterday the House passed S. 2432, the Assistive Technology Act of 1998. The bill, with its House amendments, will soon be brought before the Senate for its consideration and I look forward shortly to its